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The Truth About Prohibition.

ENGLISH visitors to the United States usually find fault with some distinctively American institution. The favorite subject for their irritable explosions has been prohibition. Many notable men and women from the other side of the Atlantic have wasted good breath and good printer's ink telling us how farcical is the enforcement of dry laws in the United States. Mrs. Asquith, for instance, just this week published a sarcastic and ungracious interview on the "boot-leggers and moonshiners" of the United States.

It is a relief to find one Britisher who sees things in a different light. A correspondent of the Manchester Guardian, England's leading liberal paper and by no means a sheet devoted to anti-saloon league propaganda, has been making a special study of prohibition. The first of his reports was published early this month. He has made, without doubt, an unbiased investigation.

He did not find prohibition a failure. On the other hand, he states frankly that he is amazed at the remarkable success which has attended this measure. Here is an Englishman broadminded enough and intelligent enough to overlook the petty evasions of the law of which his countrymen have made so much. He was wise enough to realize that the acid test of prohibition was not the absolute impossibility of obtaining intoxicants.

Rather he looked for its greater effects on the lives of the American people. Has it produced better health conditions? Are workmen's families in better circumstances? Are the jails less populous? Is crime less common? Have savings bank deposits grown? To everyone of these questions he answered "Yes." He predicts that after the magnificent success attained by prohibition in the United States, Great Britain can not long delay in taking the same step.

He also tells his readers quite frankly that they have been bulldozed by a noisy minority into the belief that the American people are opposed to dry laws, that the Volstead act was forced upon them when they were not looking. He states emphatically that the same piece of legislation, if placed before the people to vote upon today, would pass by an overwhelming majority.

Englishmen who read this man's report will get unbiased information on the United States. It is unfortunate that more Americans, blinded by the smoke thrown out by this same noisy minority, can not read this article and learn the truth about their own country.

This man was not an agent of the Anti-Saloon League. He was not in sympathy with their purpose. When he started his investigation he expected to send articles back to his paper ridiculing prohibition. But he was an honest man and here is what he found:

"Reports from all over the country, official and non-official, prove the immense decline in drinking among men, and what appears to be an almost complete non-existence of the habit among women. The State authorities in the main take an emphatic line. Governor Brown, of New Hampshire, wrote at the beginning of this year: 'Prohibition is a success in New Hampshire, because it has lessened crime and poverty, has made good industrious citizens out of loafers and drunkards, and has removed temptation from our boys and girls.' The Governor of Indiana recorded the startling fact that with the coming of prohibition the gaol commitments in the State had been cut down to about half. The Governor of California said that the good effects were so evident that 'thousands of men who voted wet would now vote dry.'

"In State after State the statistics of the prisons and penal settlements are incontestable, while in countless cities the records of the social-service agencies tell an impressive tale. So with the savings banks and kindred institutions. If you put a challenging question to a school teacher, or any other public servant, as to the effects of prohibition in the home, the answer not infrequently is, 'Look at the children and judge for yourself.' There can be no doubt at all as to the final judgment of the American woman citizen—'Vote spells Veto,' as a recent writer puts it.

"During more than two years the United States has been passing through a stage of acute industrial and commercial distress, intensified by the explosive after-war emotion of an immense polyglot community. There is, I think, general agreement that the hard conditions have been greatly lightened and social perils diminished with the establishment of the dry regime."

Cause for Thankfulness.

THOUSANDS of District workers will welcome President Harding's announcement that daylight saving will not be revived in the Capital next year. It has not proved a success. A few were benefited; the great majority, to judge from the popular outcry expressed through newspapers and theaters, suffered discomfort, inconvenience and irritation because of the system.

At the same time much of the criticism directed against the President because of his official order placing the departments under this schedule was not merited. He may have been deluded by an organized minority when he took this step. But he acted as he did only after careful consideration. He can not be expected to change his orders and

upset the whole routine of Federal offices simply to please this group or that group.

Washington people have had daylight saving—at least in a modified form. They should be satisfied with the chaos created. They have been taught an object lesson this summer. It is to be hoped that the loss of sleep and the many minor nuisances entailed will not be forgotten during the autumn and winter. There would be occasion for a good deal of irony if the same agitation for a change in the working hours of government clerks were revived next spring.

The District of Columbia has, after all, a peculiar climate during the summer months. During the past week in particular it has been almost impossible to sleep early in the night because of the terrific heat which has beaten down upon the city. The early morning hours alone have been suitable for rest.

It is doubtful whether any more time for recreation has been provided by the daylight saving system this summer. Those who frequented the golf courses and tennis courts early in the morning before the executive order went into effect were obliged to give this up in order to be at work on time. When the offices close for the day there is usually an uncomfortable crowd at all places where recreation seekers congregate.

In some cities, doubtless, daylight saving has worked to excellent advantage. In a more northerly climate its benefits are much more appreciable than in the Middle Atlantic States which are famous for their uncomfortable afternoons and evenings. Little can be lost by continuing the present system for the remainder of the summer. District people by this time have grown more or less familiar with its workings; thus its inconveniences are less apparent. We are glad to hear, however, that it will not be revived next summer.

Making Men Fit.

THE Marine regiments looked as if their outing had done them good when they passed through Washington yesterday on their return from Gettysburg to Quantico.

They seemed an even more alert, aggressive body of men as the caissons and the tractors and the long rows of troops filed through the streets of the Capital. This mock war, strenuous and tiresome though it may be, certainly must constitute a welcome break in the monotony of barracks life.

The average military post is a sleepy place in peacetime. Quantico, we presume, is not an outstanding exception to the rule. Life in the service is an unending succession of drill, mess, fatigue and sleep. There is little enough of glamor about the soldier's life at present. He is not the gaudily clad figure who once was the envy of every farm boy and the object of every country maiden's eye. Much of the romance has gone out of his life. Success in the service today requires industry, sobriety and alertness. The man who makes good must be a hard worker.

In view of these facts the summer maneuvers must appeal to enlisted men and officers alike much in the light of a picnic. The work may be strenuous. It is, at least, a change from the daily tasks to which they awake each morning when stationed at the home barracks.

Cleaning Up the Alleys.

WASHINGTON'S alleys would be bad enough, even if they were as immaculate as the kitchen floor of a Dutch farmhouse. With occasional collections of ancient garbage, dead cats, etc., blending their perfume with the odors which come from crowded and perspiring humanity they constitute a menace to public health, especially during the hot summer months when disease-spreading decay is rapid.

Eventually these canyons between brick walls will be rid of human habitation and will be transformed into beauty spots. But the day is still far off when Washington will have come unto the millennium of civic perfection. The alleys will continue as they are for some years to come, it is reasonable to suppose.

In view of this condition, the decision of District Commissioner James F. Oyster to order them thoroughly cleaned and to make sure that his orders are carried out will have the sincere approval of every District citizen.

Mr. Oyster has announced that he will inspect these danger spots in person. The seriousness with which he treats his position as a municipal official should be taken to heart by others in like offices. The only way Mr. Oyster can be positive that the alleys have been cleaned is by personal inspection. By no other means can he himself become thoroughly familiar with the conditions under which, we understand, about 30,000 Washington people live.

District officials may be men of excellent executive ability and with the interests of the public at heart all the time. But they never become thoroughly competent until they know the city from the embassies along Sixteenth street to the filthiest alleys where the unfortunate poor are obliged to make their homes. We have felt, sometimes, that few in authority understand thoroughly conditions in the poorer sections.

Washington, fortunately, has no slums of the type which disgrace most American cities. It has no streets where, on a hot summer day, it is necessary to hold the nose tightly. But it has sections which are far from ideal.

Mr. Oyster, Washington born and bred, probably is as thoroughly familiar as anyone with conditions everywhere inside the District limits. But he realizes himself the need of becoming more familiar still. We predict that his inspection tours will produce excellent results in cleaner and better living conditions. There is little enough that can be done; but it is senseless that this little should remain undone any longer.

Scientist at convention says the lipstick is a national menace. A menace to men, no doubt.

Why ask people to economize? The poor can't and the rich won't.

The Herald in New York

These Hotels and Newsstands in New York City Have The Herald on Sale:

HOTELS		
Astor	Imperial	Prince George
Belmont	Marine	Ritz-Carlton
Biltmore	McAlpin	Savoy
Breslin	Murray Hill	Vanderbilt
Commodore	Pennsylvania	Waldorf
NEWSSTANDS		
230 Broadway	Pennsylvania	Schultz, 42d
Woolworth	Station	St. & 6th Av
Building	Hotelling's	News Boy, 3rd
200 Fifth Ave.	Times Square	St. & 6th Av.

New York City Day by Day
IMPRESSIONS BY
O. O. McIntyre

NEW YORK, July 13.—Thoughts while strolling around New York: Broadway's evening glow brushes the heavens. The White Way Zodiac. Emblazoning the eternal enigma. In electric lights a cherubic face puffs a pipe. And a Diana swings on a trapeze. Evening idlers line the curbs. Comedians all!

The shabby hotel look-outs take their stands in the Porties. Mercantile lights shed their ghastly rays in quick-lunch, drink stand and hair-dressing parlor. Wheeling beggars crouch in doorways. And the call to the gayest street in the world.

Wish the hurdy-gurdies would quit that yoo-hooing song. Something different. An orchestra in a one-night-out tailoring shop. Tempting fashions. Eight o'clock the morning papers are out. Wilton Lackaye. Has the face of a tired bloodhound.

Wonder how much a \$10,000 movie costs. Silver turbans and flappers' latest. There goes the highest-priced hotel chef in town. Looks like a country squire. And uses snuff. The chain drug stores are offering midnight supper dances.

Brownie's old chop house. Hallowed by trinity memories. John L. Sullivan used to go there for his dessert—a T-bone steak. And across the way the "Poddle Dog." Where Weber and Fielder clocked their midnight lunch. The Metropolitan in ghostly summer gloom. Will it ever be the same without Caruso?

Whitened faces with cherry-red lips. "Schools" of the fading day. Youth heralding the wisdom of ages. There's the prize Dumb Ike. He thought his penny would work a gum-vending machine. And still they continue to build colleges.

Oh! This is a city trying to outdo itself. Drooping mustache. Single eyeglass. Lavender uppers. Brown weskit and cream derby. None other, I take it, than Cholmondeley Bottomley-Bottomley from Wannan Station. Slopping-ham. Priceless old bean. Or something.

Freeport, L. I., the theatrical colony, stepped into the first paces yesterday. Theaters, hotels, restaurants. When the reporters got there they found an array of sprightly young women with calm faces and a total absence of diffidence posed upon the lawn. While photographers snapped cameras and commented one young lady grinned: "Ain't we getting just like Hollywood?" Incidentally the lady who shot her husband furnished a title for Tin Pan alley songsters when they volleys exploded. She shouted: "Daddy, daddy! I've shot my sweet daddy now."

New York's cliff dwellers are not immune from the beauty of dying sun. At eventide the apartment roof tops are filled with little groups who gaze out over the shoulder-high parapets to watch the glowing splendor of the fading day. On many of the roofs are croquet grounds and tennis courts. It is not the country but it presents little cross sections of crowded city life far removed from the jazz halls and musical comedy world.

A New York lady returning from a visit out of town left a toilet case in the taxicab when she arrived at her apartment hotel. The taxicab driver was found an hour later, remembered the fare who had departed from the cab with the case and drove the owner to the address. The toilet case was returned to the owner but a bottle of perfume was missing. As it was expensive perfume the owner notified the police, and when they went to the address they found three men and two women drinking perfume cocktails.

Who's Who in the Days News

Had former Kaiser Wilhelm of Germany been successful in his plot to overthrow the German government, the Duke of Monaco, would not have been in a position to ascend the throne on the recent death of his father, Prince Albert.

Ten years ago while the German war lord was planning his world conquest he decided that a German cavalry general and semi-royal duke, the Duke of Urach, a first cousin to Albert, should be named rightful heir to the throne in place of Louis, France, which surrounds the little nation except on the side bordered by the sea, defeated this plan, it is generally believed.

Prince Louis is 52. He is known principally through his military activities. When called to the throne he was serving as a member of the staff of a French commander of entente troops stationed in Silesia as a peace force. He has been connected with army life for about thirty years. Most of that time has been spent with the French cavalry forces. France has several times recognized his brilliant work in Northern Africa, especially against the Sultans of Morocco and Tunisia.

About twenty years ago Prince Louis met Juliette Louvet at Oran and secretly married her. Returning to Paris later he continued to keep the marriage secret by providing her with a separate residence. A daughter was born to them. When the child was 10 Prince Louis took charge of her, believing he was in a better position to raise her. His wife made new friends. The mother brought suit to recover the girl and thereby brought the marriage to the attention of Prince Albert.

The late prince demanded his son renounce his marriage and repudiate the mother and daughter. Louis refused to do so or to obtain a divorce. He did agree, however, to secure a legal separation. The Papacy, asked for aid in the case, upheld Louis' refusal to obtain a divorce. Eventually he and his father were reconciled.

The Friend of the People
ANSWERS TO YOUR QUESTIONS

This department is conducted by The Herald to answer questions of the people. All questions will be answered in these columns. Address letters to The Friend of the People.

LIFE OF DIVINE SARAH.
To the Friend of the People:
Please give me a sketch of the life of Sarah Bernhardt.
J. L. F.

Rosine Bernhardt, better known as Sarah Bernhardt, is a French actress. She was born in Paris in October, 1844, of Jewish descent. Her father was French and her mother Dutch. Her early life was spent in Amsterdam. In 1858 she entered the Paris Conservatoire and gained many prizes for tragedy and comedy. She made her debut on the stage in 1861, and has been on the stage since.

CONSULT AN ATTORNEY.
To the Friend of the People:
My father served in the 105th Regiment, Company D, New York Infantry, during the Civil War as a first lieutenant. On the march from Harper's Ferry to Fredericksburg, Va., he was taken ill and pronounced unfit for further active service and was placed in the detached list as topographical officer, and soon after he was compelled to ask for his discharge because of disability. A year or two later he received a pension until 1884. I asked for an orphan's pension, but the claim was rejected because, as they claim, disability was not contracted during service, but before. The war records read: "Contented if the latter is true, they had no right to accept him. Do you think that it is advisable to place the matter into the hands of an attorney?"
DAILY READER.

Your question is manifestly one to be answered by one who is thoroughly conversant with the pension laws. You should consult an attorney or ask your Representative in Congress for his opinion.

FIVE BEST BICYCLES.
To the Friend of the People:
Please name the five best boys' bicycles?
M. W. C.

The Friend of the People strives to answer all questions based on established facts. No authority or organization has chosen the five best bicycles.

CHEVY CHASE ZONING.
To the Friend of the People:
I am considering the purchase of a site in Chevy Chase, D. C., for the erection of a private home.

Movie Censorship.
To the Editor, The Washington Herald:
Apropos of movie censorship, it would seem that the object of movie censorship would be that the correct attitude toward morals and manners should be maintained upon the screen and that asininity should not be lauded as the true hero. Of course, there will be those who will say that the age of every country and people have not the same attitude toward manners and morals. But the basic elements of manners and morals are the same the world over and should not be lacking.
A. J. K.

A Chance for Miss Dixie.
To the Editor, The Washington Herald:
I crave a little space in the good old Herald to drop a few lines to my girl away down South in Dixie. My dear Miss Dixie Girl: Your inquiry in today's Herald as to who the age of "reason" the "scales" dropped from mine eyes. I beheld lo, so differently to what might have been.

Miss Dixie, you have my free and full permission to say to me, or about me, anything you like, or fancy, and I will bow in meek submission, and accept it in preference to the brightest laurels that might come from any other quarter of this globe of tears. I love her girls "lots better."

All honor and praise be given Dixie Girl for her loyalty to her lost cause. Remember, dear Dixie Girl, that without brotherly love we can never enter in through the portals of the Eternal Kingdom.
JOHN W. JENKINS.

Need of Missions Here.
To the Editor, The Washington Herald:
Your article referring to "Child Wrenched from Happy Home and Made Slave" is, the least to say, a very good case for the Board of Foreign Missions to go to work on. Why by the Great Jehoshaphat good people found today who contribute their time, influence and great wealth in trying to convert believers in different religions in different countries to their religion, which they believe is the only and true one, when right in their midst some outrageous un-Christian acts take place which, the least to say, not only smelt to Heaven but also cry and cry loud to Heaven?

There is a good thing that "Charity commences at home," probably says it all, and let the Board of Foreign Missions show what results it (the Board of Foreign Missions) can achieve in a place where the Board of children's Guardians should not be allowed to go, but should have criminal charges preferred against it by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.
W. BLUMER.

Everglades and Sahara.
To the Editor, The Washington Herald:
I am giving this expression of my views, because I think that it was greatly through the untiring efforts of Miss Alton and her teaching staff that my Americanization has been made possible.
N. C. S.

Spawning Parties.
To the Editor, The Washington Herald:
Col. Sherrill's instructions regarding the enforcement of the non-parking order in the park raises some interesting thoughts as to our institution of marriage.

According to these instructions, family parties are not to be disturbed in the park. It is enforced only as against spousers. Marriage, it seems, is assumed to put an end to spawning. Well, it does, doesn't it, in most cases where the Board of children's Guardians should not be allowed to go, but should have criminal charges preferred against it by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

Open Court Letters to the Herald
OTHER PEOPLES VIEWS ON TOPICS OF CURRENT INTEREST

The Scientific Notes
to the Herald

FRIDAY, JULY 14, 1922.

NEW SOUNDING DEVICE FOR SURVEY SHIP.

As soon as the navy's oceanographic ship Hannibal comes in from its present sounding expedition it will be equipped with the hydrophone recently perfected by the navy. Officials of the U. S. hydrographic office state that the new device will revolutionize their work of surveying the sea bottom by permitting the taking of soundings in a few minutes which under present methods require hours.

The depth of the ocean is obtained instantly by this device, which depends upon the time it takes for a sound to travel from a sound-emitting oscillator located in the aft portion of the ship to the sea floor and be reflected back to the receiver located in line with the transmitter but in the forward part of the boat. The hydrophone receives only the reflected sound. The time determines the angle and the apparatus automatically computes the depth.

The new device necessarily has a high degree of accuracy as the velocity of sound in sea water is roughly 4,490 feet per second, and will thus give to each measurement accurately by stop-watch methods. An error of one-fifth second results in a discrepancy of over seventy fathoms in the determining of depth.

Besides making more rapid, detailed and accurate hydrographic surveys of the ocean bottom, the new device will probably also be used in locating vessels at sea, and will thus supply the navy with a powerful sound source which may be installed off coasts and harbors. By sending radio signals and the under-water sound signals at the same instant the device will be able to detect the presence of icebergs by the sound reflected from the berg and avert such disasters as befell the Titanic.

In actual experiment it has been determined that the navigator, cruising at full speed through fog and darkness, was certain of his position at all times and proceeded with complete confidence. Dr. Hayes in describing one of the early experiments with the apparatus stated that which is now being used.

Omar Khayyam, the Persian poet-philosopher, author of the Rubaiyat, who died in 1132, was known in his own day as a great astronomer and astronomer, and was the author of a standard work on algebra.

The horse is estimated to be about 2,500,000 years older than man.

The use of the telephone is six times more highly developed in the United States than in Great Britain.

Arrangements have been made by the United States Bureau of Mines for the Air Service to furnish planes to carry out rescue parties and crews in case of mine disasters.

Timely Views on World Topics

Slight progress is seen by Senator Capper (Kan.), head of the Senate farm bill, of any marked reductions in governmental taxes and expenditures in the years of the immediate future. In order to keep down expenses at all Senator Capper says that small savings must be made possible.

He enumerates a number of small items which can be eliminated such things as the discontinued of the Senate farm bill, and river and harbor improvements.

It may be necessary to the new tax law to make the government's expense account and a \$500,000,000 deficit in revenue in the fiscal year beginning July 1," said Senator Capper.

"Several billions of war obligations are coming due that year, including \$125,000,000 of accumulated interest on war savings stamps. Much if not all of this huge amount will have to be refunded. Even then, Treasurer Mellon says, the government will lack \$500,000,000 of meeting expenses for the year.

By topping off \$150,000,000 of expenditures—a world record in economy—the Harding administration has brought us through the fiscal year ending June 30 without a deficit and with a few millions to spare. But on the reduced scale of national living expenditures for the fiscal year beginning July 1 will exceed the government's income by \$500,000,000.

As calculated by Secretary Mellon, all the government's sources of income for that year will not exceed \$2,298,000,000. Expenditures will reach \$2,857,000,000. This shows an outgo exceeding the government's income of \$559,000,000, to which must be added the \$125,000,000 interest due on war savings stamps January 1, 1923.

"It still costs more than \$10,000,000 a day to run the government, not including the cost of new seeds. I used to think an era of high taxes for Americans would be a blessing in disguise. That was before the war.

The war brought the high taxes but we are not getting results from its lessons in economy when Congress unhesitatingly adds twenty-four more or less unnecessary Federal judges and their superannuated salaries to the government's pay roll when \$15,000,000 can be found in a moment into that sinkhole of iniquity the river and harbor bill.